HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE SECRETARIAT

Notification No. HMA 164 PTD 77

Bangalore, dated the 28th July 1978.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Art. 309 of the constitution of India, the Government of Karnataka hereby makes the following rules to amend the Karnataka Health and Family Welfare Services (Drugs Control Department) Recruitment Rules 1972, namely :—

1. Title and commencement :—(1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Health and Family Welfare Services (Drugs Control Department) (Recruitment) (Amendment) Rules, 1977.

(2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the official Gazette.

2. Amendment to the Schedule :—In the Schedule to the Karnataka Health and Family Welfare Services, (Drugs Control Department) (Recruitment) Rules, 1972, the category of post of Store-keeper and the category of post of Examiner (Advertisement) shall be amalgamated.

By Order and in the name of the Governor of Karnataka,

C. H. GOVINDA BHAT,
Under Secretary to Government
Health and Family Welfare Department.

120—G. S. R. 230

HOME SECRETARIAT

Notification-III No. HD 53 TMR 76

Bangalore, dated 24th July 1978

The draft of the following rules which the Government of Karnataka propose to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Karnataka Traffic Control Act, 1960 (Karnataka Act 18 of 1960) is hereby published as required by sub-section (1) of the said Section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 7th September, 1978.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft by the State Government before the date specified above will be considered by the Government. Objections or suggestions may be addressed to the Commissioner for Home Affairs and Secretary to Government, Home Department Post Bag No. 5351, Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore-1.

Draft Rules

1. **Title and Commencement and application** :—(1) These rules may be called the Karnataka Traffic Control (Regulation of Traffic on Highways) Rules, 1978.

(2) They shall come into force on.....

(3) They shall apply to.....

2. **Definitions** :—In these rules unless the context otherwise requires.—

(a) "a longitudinal broken line" means a line having a minimum width of 10 Centimetre painted along the length of a highway or part thereof, parallel to the kerb, each portion of the line being one metre in length with gap of one half metre ;

(b) "a longitudinal continuous line" means a line of a minimum of 10 cms. in width painted along the length of a highway or part thereof, parallel to the kerbs ;

(c) "a transverse continuous line" means a line of minimum of 10 Cms. in width painted across the width of a highway or part thereof at right angles to the kerb ;

(d) "an arrow" means a representation of an arrow of minimum 10 Cms. in width with a head of similar width ;

(e) "surface marking" means a line, word or arrow or a combination of one or more of these inscribed on the surface of a highway by painting in laying studs, reflectors or similar devices.

3. **Prohibitions** :—(1) No driver of a vehicle shall cross or straddle a longitudinal continuous line.

(2) No driver of a vehicle shall cross or straddle a longitudinal broken line except with due care and caution having due regard to vehicular and pedestrian traffic in the highway and the safety of other highway users.

(3) No driver of a vehicle shall proceed along the carriageway except in the direction indicated by an arrow painted in white, whenever it exists.

(4) Where there is a pavement or adequate footpath, the pedestrains should use it and not walk on the carriageway.

(5) Persons should not get on or off a bus while it is moving or when it is not at a recognised stopping place. They should not step out suddenly from behind a stationary or slowly moving bus. They should also not travel on the foot-boards.

(6) Users of the vehicles should keep well to the left except when they intend to overtake or turn right. They should not hug the middle of the road.

(7) When approaching pedestrain crossings, vehicles should slow down or stop so as to give way to pedestrains since the latter have the right of way on these crossings. They should also signal to other drivers theie intention to slow down or stop.

(8) Motorists should not overtake when approaching a pedestrain crossing.

(9) Vehicles should keep within the lane-markings and cross them only when moving into another land. They should not switch from lane to lane. If they wish to move into another lane, they should do so only after giving proper signal and should not cause inconvenience or danger to other vehicles in it.

(10) All vehicles should overtake on the RIGHT. This shall not apply in the following circumstances, namely.—

(a) when the driver in front has signalled his intention to turn right, one can overtake on his left without inconveniencing other traffic; and

(b) in slow moving congested traffic when vehicles in the lane on the right are moving more slowly than the one ahead.

(11) No overtaking is allowed when approaching:—

(a) a pedestrain crossing;
(b) a road junction;
(c) a corner or bend,
(d) the brow of a hill; and
(e) the num-back bridge.

(12) No over taking is allowed:—

(a) where the road is narrow,

(b) where the road is marked with double white lines and the lines nearer to the driver is continuous and if this would involve crossing the continuous line; and

(c) when to do so would force another vehicle to swerve or reduce speed.

(13) The driver of a vehicle should not reverse the vehicle unless he makes sure that there are no children or ther pedestrains or obstructions in the blind area behind them.

(14) Vehicles should not be reversed from a side road into a main road.

(15) If the driver's view to the rear is restricted he should get help when reversing.

(16) Vehicles, at nights, should always be driven well within the limits of their lights.

(17) Drivers should use dipped headlights at night in builtup areas, unless the street lighting is good.

(18) On unlighted roads head-lights should always be used When meeting other vehicles and cyclists. head lights should be dipped. If the driver is dazzled, he should slow down or stop.

(19) When driving behind another vehicle, a driver should dip his head lights.

(20) One shall not park or let the vehicle stand-

(a) at or near a road junction, a bend the brow of a hill or hum-back bridge ;

(b) on a foot path ;

(c) near traffic lights or pedestrain crossing ;

(d) in a main road or one carrying fast moving traffic ;

(e) opposite or nearly opposite another standing vehicle, a refuge, or other obstruction (i. g. road repairs) ;

(f) alongside a standing vehicle ;,

(g) at or near a bus stop, school or hospital entrance, or where it will obscure a traffic sign ; and

(i) on the wrong side of the road night.

(21) Before opening any door of a vehicle the driver should make sure that it would not endanger or inconvenience anybody on the road or footpath. He should get out on the kerb side wherever possible.

(22) When the driver draws up, he should pull in as close as possible to the edge of the road.

(23) Cyclists should use the cycle tract, whereever provided.

(24) Cyclists should ride in single file when road or traffic conditions reqired it and never more than two abreast.

(25) Cyclists should never carry anything that may interfere with the proper control of the machine.

(26) Cyclists should not held on to another vehicle or another cycle ;

(27) Cyclists should not ride close behind a moving vehicle.

(28) Dogs should not be let to stray. When the dogs are taken for a walk or when it is in the car.animal should be kept under close control ;

(29) Driving should be kept within the carriage way lane markings and must be crossed only when changing from one lane to another. Before changing lane it should be made sure that it is safe to do se, particularly at high speede. Drivers should not wander from lane to lane.

(30) On a two-lane carrlage way, driving should be kept within the left hand, except when overtakings.

(31) On a three-lane carriage way, centre lane may be kept on when the left hand lane is occupied by slower moving vehicles. The right-hand lane is for overtaking only; driver should not stay in it longer than it necessary after overtaking vehicles in the centre lane.

4. Pedestrain Crossings :—Pedestrain crossings shall be donated by means of white lines across a highway parallel to the kerb with a minimum of width of 30Cms, and with a gap of a minimum of 30 Cms to one another.

5. Prohibitions in regard to Pedestrain Crossings :—(1) No driver of vehicle shall have precedence over pedestrain who is actually on the carriageway at such crossing. The driver or rider shall stop before reaching the crossing till such pedestrain has crossed the carriage way provided that there is no policeman controlling traffic at or near such crossing or no signal is installed.

(2) No driver of a vehicle while approaching a road intersection where for the time being, traffic is controlled by a policeman or by signalling device shall proceed till the pedestrains who are on the carriageway before he received the signal to proceed have crossed safely to the kerb.

(3) No driver of any vehicle shall cause such vehicle or any part thereof to stop upon any pedestrain crossing unless,

(a) he is prevented from proceeding by circumstances beyond his control ; or

(b) it is necessary for him to stop in order to avoid accident.

(4) No pedestrain shall cross any highway except at the demarcated pedestrain crossings wherever they exist. Pedestrains shall obey all reasonable directions given by the Police at those crossings.

(5) No Pedestrain shall remain upon any pedestrain crossing longer than is necessary for the purpose of passing from oneside of the highway to the other with reasonable despatch.

(6) No person shall walk on the driveway of a highway where footpaths exist.

6. Halt Line : (1) When a transfers continuous line is painted on or inland into the surface of the road at the approach to a road junction, no driver shall drive a vehicle so that any part thereof projects beyond that line at any time when signal to stop is being given by a Police Officer or by means of traffic signal system.

(2) No driver of a vehicle when approaching a 'STOP' surface marking placed at a street inter-section and where for the time being there is no policeman to control traffic or where other signalling device is not installed shall proceed or turn to the left or right, without stopping to varify the conditions of traffic on the road which he desires to enter.